The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, APRIL 4. 1880. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 13

WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING TWO ELECTORS AT-LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS. BY ORDER OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Late General News.

Mr. Parnell in attempting to speak in Ireland the other day was assailed with yells, groans and rotten eggs by a rival faction, and gave up speaking. He was hit in the face by an orange and caught around the waist and nearly hurled from the platform.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the question of expelling the Jesuits, says nobody knows the consequences or extent of the conflict deliberately entered upon, and that the Cabinet may before long have to choose between acts of violence and resignation.

Charles L. Chapman, one of the clerks at the White House has been peremptorily discharged by the President for being guilty of a most disreputable life among women, which has created great and general scandal. He was an accomplished clerk, appointed by Gen. Grant during his last term, and has been ever since in this special service.

Philip Joseph, a light mulatto, editor of the *Mobile Gazette* testified before the exodus committee, and said that the first concerted movement among the negroes took the shape of a convention held at Montgomery in 1874, at which a committee was appointed to seek a favorable spot in the west to which the negroes might emigrate and find happier homes. He said colored men as a race had never more than partially enjoyed their political rights in the south.

Gen. H. M. Payne has resigned as Commissioner of Patents, and E. M. Marble has been appointed in his place.

Blackburn of Kentucky, having denied that he made severe remarks as to the party fealty of Speaker Randall, as reported in the N. Y. *Tribune*, the correspondent of that paper replies that "Mr. Blackburn did use language which reflected in most severe terms upon Mr. Randall's course as Speaker of the House, and upon his party fealty. Moreover some of the language which Mr. Blackburn is reported, on good authority, to have used on that occasion is unfit for publication.

The annual meeting of the Lotus Club was celebrated at their club house on Fifth Avenue on Saturday week, at which its President, Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune* presided and made a felicitous speech introducing Secretary of State Evarts, who was followed by Daniel Huntingdon, Joseph H. Choate and others, and a flow of soul. Mr. Choate said that reporters were the "bane of modern society," and that there was nothing in the relations of life which they did not distract.

Letters from Biarritz dated Thursday announce Minister Lowell's arrival there. His wife came with him from Madrid, and bore the journey well Her health is better, notwithstanding the fatigue, and rapid improvement is expected.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* calls St. Louis "the town at the other end of the bridge."

Of the decrees issued by the French government against the unauthorized religious societies, the first concerns the Jesuits only, while the second affects all unauthorized congregations. The first decree says: The government, considering that further tolerance cannot be extended to a society against which national sentiment has declared itself, have resolved to dissolve the association, and the establishments occupied by its members must be closed and vacated within three months, which period may be prolonged until August 31, in the case of educational establishments attached to the society.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts, being asked to contribute toward Herbert Gladstones candidature for Middlesex, writes: "I do not feel disposed to join this movement, because it seems to me that under the present circumstances our country needs above all things a strong government, and since the dissolution of Parliament in 1874 by Gladstone, the Liberals have been too disorganized to offer such a government to the country."

The Democrats of Nebraska have declared for Tilden.

The Supreme Court of Illinois have rendered an important decision permitting the reading of the Bible in the public schools. They decide that the Bible shall be read each morning, and that the scholars shall refrain from other studies during its reading.

The latest returns from the various precincts show a sweeping victory for the Citizens' Union, its ticket receiving 16,339 votes, against 10,246 for the Working Men's ticket. About 4,500 votes still remain to be counted. The result may be accepted as evidence that very many working men have become tired of agitation and Kearneyism, and are prepared to unite in efforts to restore confidence and forward business activities. The vote, as far as counted, shows that the Republicans have cast nearly a full vote as compared with the election of last September, the falling off having manifested itself among the Working Men and their Democratic allies.

Gen Grant in his reception speech at New Orleans said:

"I am glad to hear that this city has been so much benefitted by the improvements at the mouth of the river. What helps you helps a large section of the country, and the entire Mississippi Valley, in fact. I wish New Orleans and the entire south increased and long continued prosperity, believing and knowing that it is the best cure for disorders and sectional animosities. Industrious people are always happy and contented. Again, let me thank you Mr. Chairman and friends, for this kind reception, and, in conclusion, I hope the blue and the gray may never again be arrayed against each other. The past is gone. Again, I thank you." [Loud and continued applause.]

Senators Blaine, Edmunds, Carpenter, Dawes and Ferry, joined in a smart scrimmage in the Senate among themselves, on the question of admitting Blaine's "riders" to the appropriations for Marshals when the Republicans had agreed to oppose having any.

Receiver Fisher of the South Carolina Railroad reports that the total receipts of the road from Oct. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1880, amount to $1,546,500,51, and the expenditures $937,323.11, leaving a surplus of $609,177.40 to the stockholders. The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds has been promptly paid, the rolling stock and track has been much improved and antiquated officers have been replaced by young and active men.

The public debt statement shows a decrease for February of about $10,000,000. This is to be put to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury whom the people of the United States ought to raise to the highest office in their gift next year.

Ex Gov. E. D. Morgan of New York, has given $100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of that city, one of the great American training schools of ministers and theologians. Gov. Morgan is an old Roman of the best type, rich as Cresus and one of the best and loftiest character of the Puritan stock.

Gen. Scales, our Member from the 5th District (dem.) has introduced a bill providing that all the mining lands owned by the United States shall be appraised and "sold at their true value," and the money appropriated to pay the public debt. This is a step towards raising the price of lands in the territories so that emigration will be stopped, and the great northwest will be as badly off as the south, on account of the high price of lands. Nothing can be more deleterious to the west than this Democratic measure, and we are surprised that a man who has the good sense of Gen. Scales, should commit such a blunder.

On Monday last as Senator Thurman rose to reply to Senator Blaine on the Geneva Award bill, he was suddenly seized with dizziness and putting his hand to his forehead, fell back into his chair. On his removal to his residence Dr. Garnett, his regular physician, examined him, and said that the attack could hardly be called vertigo, and adds that the rush of blood to his head was caused by momentary excitement in debate. Besides he has been complaining of being unwell for several days and it was against the advice of Mrs. Thurman that he went to the Senate that day.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS

The Liberals Successful.

The result of the appeal to the people of England is certainly a suprise on this side of the Atlantic. The following telegram from London tells the story of the success of Gladstone and his associates:

LONDON, April 2.—The Times in a leader says. "About one-third of the entire number of members of the House of Commons have now been elected, and it is apparent that the result is that the Conservative majority has been replaced by a Liberal majority. The balance of gains and losses recorded yesterday will suffice to set at rest many hopes and fears, and to give the country the means of estimating the future relations of parties in the House of Commons."

LONDON, April 2.—A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, Liberal, says the results of the election have astounded the best judges on both sides. It may now be safely assumed that the Liberals will accept the office. A strange idea prevails, even in well informed quarters, that the Queen will send for Lord Hartington instead of Lord Granville. It may be taken as absolutely certain that she will not summon Mr. Gladstone. A ministry formed by Lord Granville will certainly include Mr. Gladstone, but Lord Hartington—not Mr. Gladstone—would lead the House of Commons.

The Times editorially says:

LONDON, April 2.—The Times says that it would be premature to presume on the final result or on the course which the Prime Minister may think incumbent on him. In 1868, when constituencies declared against him, he adopted the somewhat unusual course of resigning before Parliament met.—This example was followed by Gladstone when defeated in 1874, but the ordinary course has been for the Ministry to await the meeting of Parliament and to abide the formal verdict which may then be delivered; but even if the final result of the present elections should be evidently adverse, the course of Lord Beaconsfield, we think, need not be that pursued on the last two occasions. Notwithstanding the general adverse character of the returns, it is evident they are far from involving that wholesale condemnation of the government which some Liberal speakers have argued. In this respect the returns offer a conspicuous contrast to those of 1874 or of 1868.

Lord Hartington, Liberal leader, in a speech to-day in Lancasshire said; that if a Liberal Cabinet is to be formed at once the question should be decided decided by the party and the wishes of the Queen.

An Edinburgh special declares that the Liberals have already won 29 seats, making a difference of 58 votes so far. The government, therefore, is already hopelessly beaten.

THE RAILROAD "SELL."

Mr. W. J. Best, backed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is master of the situation. The bill which he presented last through the counsel employed by the state, Messrs. Davis and Ruffin, was passed almost without the dotting of an *i* or the crossing of a *t*, although we believe there were some few trivial amendments made by the committee. The vote in the Senate stood 5 nays to 40 ayes, and in the House 21 nays to 89 ayes. We give the votes as they were taken:

SENATE.

Ayes—Mr. President, Messrs. Alexander, Austin, Bledsoe, Brower, Bryan of Pender, Bryan of Duplin, Bynum, Caldwell, Dancey, Davidson, Dillard, Eaves, Epps, Erwin, Graham of Lincoln, Harriss, Henderson, Holleman, Leach, Lyon, Matheson, McEachern, Mebane, Merritt, Moye, Nicholson, Redwine, Respass, Royle, Scales, Shackelford, Snow, Stewart, Taylor, Waddell, Waldo, Ward, Williamson, White—40.

Nays—Messrs. Black, Bull, Everitt, Mitchell, Ormand, Ross—6.

HOUSE.

Ayes—Messrs. Amis, Anderson, Angier, Ardrey, Atkinson, Banner, Barringer, Battle, Bernard, Berry, Bingham, Bizzell, Blalock, Bonner, Bost, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bruce, Bryson, Burroughs, Cale, Carter of Buncombe, Carter of Warren, Carter of Yancey, Carroll, Carson, Cary, Click, Cobb, Coffield, Colwell, Cooke, Council, Davis of Haywood, Davis of Madison, Dimsdale, Ellison, English, Etheridge, Foard, Forbes, Foster, Fulcher, Gatling, Goldston, Grant, Harrell, Harrison, Henderson, Hewett, Hines. Hobbs, Horton, Huffstetler, Johnson, Lamb, Leach, Leatherwood, Lockhart, Mebane, Melson, Miller, Moore, McCorkle, McGehee, McLean, Newell, Norment, Oliver, Orchard, Osborne, Paxton, Powers, Rawley, Reid of Macon, Reynolds, Richardson of Wake, Ritchey, Smith, Spruill, Taylor, Vann, Vaughan, Wheeler, White, Wimberly, Woodhouse, Wynne, York, Young—89.

Nays—Messrs. Bird, Brooks, Buchan, Chadwick, Christmas, Clarke, Covington, Davis of Catawba, Deans, Dixon, Dunn, Ewing, Ferrell, Foy, Lowry, Pettipher, Reid of McDowell, Richardson of Columbus, Scott, Turner, Waddell—21.

Senator Dortch of Wayne, did not vote.

Few remarks were made on the final passage of the bill, but we give below the observations of Mr. Covington of the House; inasmuch, though brief, they embody in a small compass substantially the objections heretofore urged by the POST:

Mr. Covington said what he should say would be rather in explanation of his vote on the bill. He said there were a number of amendments he would be pleased to see in the bill. He saw an evident determination on the part of the House to take the bill just as it stands. Looking at the bill, as he did, and after hearing the remarks of Judge Merrimon, he could not make up his mind to vote for the bill. He said he thought, nay, he believed, that there was something wrong in this thing. There was some power behind the throne. He said there was an amazing inconsistency, a fatal blindness, in going into a thing in this way. It was like being swindled with open eyes, to support a bill so full of errors. He thought it better to put a stop to the matter now, and rather let it break down than to go on a little while and then break. He said the reason given for selling the road was that the state was not able to build it. Yet we sell it to Mr. Best, allowing him to contract a debt of $850,000 on the Paint Rock branch, and then, perhaps, let this fall upon the state. The poor, impoverished state also has to pick up the matter where Mr. Best left off, and complete the branch to Ducktown.

It will be seen that our members from New Hanover, Messrs. Scott and Waddell, as well as Mr. Brooks from Brunswick, and Mr. Ross of that county in the Senate, voted, nay, while Mr. Newell of Bladen, and Mr. Norment of Robeson, Republicans, voted, aye.

The end of this fatal transaction is not seen yet. The "elephant" is not yet rid of. If the parties represented by Best comply with the terms of the act this great thoroughfare will have a debt so great that it will go into the hands of receivers for default of interest, and if they don't comply the road will be returned to the state heavily and hopelessly encumbered, and unfinished.

Sherman's Supporters.

The class of voters with whom Sherman is a special favorite is not the political bummers, but the sober, quiet busines men of the country. The men who have something at stake and whose business experience has given them practical ideas of social order are just the men to appreciate the work of our great financier. After a great achievement has been performed in any line of human action there has not been found wanting a class of carping critics whose sole function is to detract from its glory. So a multitude of critical dabsters in the Democratic press have attempted to belittle the financial career of John Sherman. After the peril has passed and the good ship has come safely into port, envious rivals would underrate the skill of the great pilot. But the Secretary can afford to treat all such efforts with quiet disdain. He has established his fame above detraction and can wait till history shall silence all their envious growls.—*Elizabeth City Carolinian.*

Protest from the Wool Trade.

BOSTON, March 31.—In answer to the action of the committee on Ways and Means Tuesday, the Executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to-day sent the following dispatch to Washington:

"As representatives of the wool manufacturers of the United States, we protest against the action of the Ways and Means committee in relation to the tariff on woolens as reported. The measure proposed is substantially the same as the tariff of 1866, which caused the failure of so many of the woolen mills, and arrested wool production throughout the country. It would be disastrious to the national wool manufacture and sheep husbandry. The manufacture cannot exist without a duty of 25 to 30 per cent. net after paying the duties on wool and other raw materials. A measure providing for the interests both of the wool growers and wool manufacturers cannot be matured without consulting parties having special knowledge. No branch of our revenue system is necessarily so complicated as that relating to this industry. The wool and woolen tariff should not be opened until the fullest time can be given for deliberation and consultation with the interests affected. A manufacture of an annual value of of $300,000,000, and a sheep husbandry of untold value to the agriculture of the country are imperilled by the hasty action of the committee."

This "National Association of Wool Manufacturers" is one of the most powerful in the country. It embraces not only the wool manufacturers, but the wool growers all over the country, and a vast amount of intelligence and wealth.

Mr. Clarence E. Davis is in his lonely cell at Oshkoss, Wis., in consequence of two much marrying. Several new wives are turning up every day. He pronounces it "all poppycock." One is an "old colored lady" from "Ole Virginny," who accuses Clarence of deserting her and her 19 children. One, "Mrs. Alice C. Davis," the sixty-seventh, discourses healthily in doubtful orthography of her compeers. She says: I will never appear against him, but will help him if I can, I am sorry for my once loved husband, but not the frail wimin. I will call and see him soon as I can. He shall have my pitty and not my revenge." Alice will do to "tie to."

The Elizabeth City *Carolinian* is putting of a new building for its use, to be called the "Carolinian Building."

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

Dr. M. J. DeRossett, a former resident of this city, is to return to his old home.

The Boards of Audit, Aldermen, and County Commissioners, will meet tomorrow.

Work has been commenced on the Duplin Canal. Earth was broken at Bannerman's Bridge Tuesday last.

The hour of ringing the market bell has been changed. The breakfast bell is rung at 7 o'clock, and turnout bell at 8 o'clock.

The trial of one bottle of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will show most beneficial effect upon the hair scalp.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard, President of the Wake Forrest College, will lecture in this city for the benefit of the Library Association.

Subscribe for the POST if you wish to get well POST-(ed) in regard to the political outlook, and all the other latest news of the day.

Burrell Amey was awarded the contract of carrying the mails from the Postoffice to the railroad depots and steamboat landings.

William Allen, the colored car coupler at the W. C. & A. Railroad, who met with the serious accident on Monday, died the next day.

Maj. Graham Daves accepted an invitation from the Ladies Memorial Association to deliver the annual address on Memorial Day the 26th inst.

The death of Dr. Samuel Langdon, a former citizen of this place, but for a number of years a resident of San Francisco, has been announced.

It is estimated that the net proceeds of the entertainment given Tuesday evening at the Opera House for the bepefit of St. John's Church will not be far from $150.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, in Winston, commencing on Wednesday, May 26th.

Henry Alexander had the misfortune to fall between two box cars and break his leg. He will be taken care of by Capt. V. Q. Johnson, the Supt. of the road on which the accident occurred.

Mr. John C. Baily an old and highly respected citizen, died at his residence in this city, on Wednesday morning. His remains were followed to the grave by Cape Fear and Orion Lodges, I. O. O. F., of which order he was a member.

The property of Mr. John R. Melton, on 7th between Bladen and Harnett streets was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Several frame buildings were also damaged. There is some insurance on the property, but not enough to cover the loss.

ELECTION OF VESTRYMEN.—The usual Easter elections for Vestrymen of the various Episcopal churches of this city, and for delegates to the Diocesan Convention, were held Monday last with the following result:

ST. JAMES'.

Vestrymen—A J DeRossett, W G Thomas, Alfred Martin, James Dawson, James G Burr, James Anderson, A H VanBokkelen, W L DeRossett, J L Boatwright, Z Latimer, R E Calder, Clayton Giles.

Delegates—Dr A J Derossett, A H VanBokkelen, William Calder, Dr S S Everett. Alternates—Major Graham Daves, R E Calder, Dr Thos F Wood, Clayton Giles.

ST. JOHN'S.

Vestrymen—C D Myers, John L Holmes, W H Green, Jas A Willard, Henry Nutt, John W Gordon, J E Lippitt, M A Curtis, S L Fremont, Ed King.

Delegates to Convention—James A Willard, John L Holmes, C D Myers W H Green. Alternates—J E Lippitt, John W Gordon, H G Smallbones, Jno C James.

ST. PAUL'S.

Vestrymen—DuBrutz Cutlar, J W Atkinson, W H Bernard, R B Wood, Sr., R E Heide, F H Mitchell, R G Rankin.

Delegates—J W Atkinson, DuB Cutlar, Wm H Bernard, F H Mitchell.—Alternates—R E Heide, R B Wood, Sr, R G Rankin, W G McRae.

ST. MARK'S.

Vestrymen—John D Nixon, J W Holland, J H Davis, H S Sweet, Sam'l Reed, S W Nash, John O Nixon.

Delegates—J G Norwood, J H Davis, V Howe, H S Sweet. Alternates—Samuel Reed, J W Holland, S H Jackson, H O Green.

There are a couple of nondescripts every night making talks at the old market. They are dressed in uncouth costume, made we think of fur, and they discuss, we judge, all sorts of subjects from Zoroaster down to doctoring corns and bunious and have some sort of decoctions to sell.

CATHOLIC ITEMS.—The Papal brief for the consecration of Rt. Rev. M. S. Gross has been sent from Rome. The consecration will make him Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, and will take place in Baltimore, Md., sometime during the month of April.

Archbishop Gibbons, accompanied by his secretary and three clergymen, will leave New York for Rome on the 22d inst. After making his regular decennial report to the Pope, he will make the tour of Europe during the summer.

Mr. Hanstein's store, on Market street, is one of the very best places in this city to purchase cheap goods, the quality of which will be found to be just what they are represented to be by the proprietor, whose word is good. Our city and country buyers will do well to thoroughly examine the store of M. Hanstein before making their purchases of dry goods, hats, caps, shoes, &c. The proprietor has just made one of his semi-annual visits north, and has returned, and the inside of his excellent establishment shows for what he went.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.—Capt Joseph Price, Harbor Master, makes the following report of the arrivals of vessels at this port, &c, for the month of March:

American.		Tonnage.
Steamers,	7	5,225
Barques,	—	—
Schooners,	26	6,948
Total,	33	Total, 12,173
Foreign.		Tonnage.
Barques,	5	1,821
Brigs,	3	970
Schooners,	—	—
Total,	8	Total, 2,741

Total arrivals 41. Total tonnage 15,964

NOTICE TO MARINERS—United States of America, Delaware Bay. Change of Light-Ship on Winter-Quarter Shoal Light-Station.

Notice is hereby given that, on or about April 15, 1880, Light-ship No. 37, now on the Winter Quarter Shoal Light station Sea coast of Virginia, will be withdrawn for repairs.

Relief Light-ship No. 24 will temporarily occupy the station. This vessel is painted red, with the word "Relief," in large white letters on each side, and the Number "24" on the stern.

Hoop-iron cage day marks, painted red, are at each mast-head.

The light to be exhibited will be the same as that now shown from No. 37 to this station.

By order of the Light House Board:
JOHN RODGERS,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,
Chairman.

Office of the Light-House Board,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1880.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died in Fayetteville, March 15, 1880, Matthew Leary, Sen., a colored man, at the advanced age of 82 years. Having lived in this place from the time he was seven years old, a saddler by trade for the best part of his life, always successful in his business; energetic and industrious to a remarkable degree, he enjoyed the confidence of this community; polite and humble to all classes, and withal of good judgment and with more intelligence than is usually found in one of his class. At one time commissioner of the county, and also a magistrate. His health had been gradually declining for the past two years. He retained his faculties to the last, and his memory was excellent of past events for more than a half century. He had been for the last score years of his life a cultivator of the soil, owning a farmin this community. He reared a large and respectable family, and among his last departing words to them were, "I am going to Heaven; I want you to meet me there." He was member of the Episcopal Church, and it is a source of consolation to his relatives and friends the evidence he has left behind of a reasonable hope of his acceptance by the Saviour. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

COMMUNICATED.
Fayetteville, March 17, 1880.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N C.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MARCH 27, 1880.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 3075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that the following goods were seized at Wilmington, N. C., respectively, on the 22nd day of May, 1879, and December 19th, 1879, by reason of the revenue laws of the United States—namely:

Twenty-Four handkerchiefs, silk and silk mixtures, Nine tons Bituminous coal.

Any person claiming any of the above articles, is hereby notified to appear and file with the Collector of Customs for this District of Wilmington, his claim to the whole or any portion thereof, within twenty days from date of this publication.

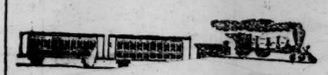
W. P. CANADAY,
mar 27 3t Collector of Customs.

List of Appointments by Bishop Atkinson, for his Coming Visitation.

Tarboro, First Sunday after Easter, April 4
Marlboro, Tuesday, April 6.
Snow Hill, Wednesday, April 7.
St. John's, Pitt county, Friday, April 9.
Greenville, Second Sunday after Earter, April 11
Trinity, Beaufort county, Tuesday, April 13
St. John's, Durham's Creek, Wednesday, Adril 14
Aurora, Friday, April 16.
Washington, Third Sunday after Easter, April 18.
Zion, Beaufort county, Monday, April 19
Bath, Tuesday, April 20.
St. James' church, Beaufort county, Wednesday, April 21
Makelyville, Hyde county, Friday, April 23
Swan Quarter, Saturday, April 24.
St. George, Hyde county, Fourth Sunday after Easter, April 25
Fairfield, Monday, April 26.
Vanceboro, Craven county, Friday, April 30
Newbern, Fifth Sunday after Easter, May 2
Beaufort, Tuesday, May 4.
Kinston, Ascension Day, May 6.
Holy Innocents, Lenoir county, Friday, May 7
Wilmington, Sunday after Ascension, May 9
St. James' church, morning.
St. Paul's church, evening.
Warrenton, Whit. Sunday, May 16.
Ridgeway, Monday, May 16.
Henderson, Tuesday, May 18.
Oxford, Thursday, May 20.
Kittrell's, Saturday, May 22.
Louisburg, Trinity Sunday, May 23.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.



COMMENCING Sunday, March 21, 1880, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

12.00 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Aiken (via Charleston), Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville. Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.

5.30 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, daily. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations.

10.35 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Weldon, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, and Savannah, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Mobile, Montgomery and New Orleans. Pullman Sleeping Cars from Washington for Wilmington and the South. Stops at Manchester and Chester and Half-Way on signal.

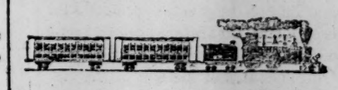
3.20 A. M., FREIGHT TRAIN daily (except Sunday), passenger car attached

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9.30 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
mch 28 tf Superintendent.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGEE ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.



Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W R R,] daily at.....6.50 a m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond.....5 p m " 8.12 a m Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Washington at 9.25 p m and 1.10 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 p m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a m and 6 50 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at New York at 6.45 a m and 10.05 p m, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50 a. m, trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.
mch 21 tf

PETERSBURG R. R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 2d, 1880.

GOING SOUTH.

New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily at..... 1.07 p m
Arrives at Weldon at..... 3.20 p m
Southern Express leaves Petersburg, daily at..... 11.48 p m
Arrives at Weldon at..... 2.08 a m

GOING NORTH.

New York Express leaves Weldon, daily at..... 1.10 p m
Arrives at Petersburg at..... 3.30 p m
Southern Express leaves Weldon, daily at..... 3.55 a m
Arrives at Petersburg at..... 6.20 a m
Freight with Passenger coach attached, leaves Weldon, daily, except Sunday, at..... 1.50 p m
Arrives at Petersburg at..... 7.30 p m
Leaves Petersburg at..... 7.00 a m
Arrives at Weldon at..... 12.15 p m

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leaves Petersburg, daily, except Sunday, at..... 4.30 p m
Arrive at Weldon at..... 8.35 p m
Leave Welden, daily, except Sunday, at..... 4.00 a m
Arrive at Petersburg, daily, except Sunday, at..... 8.35 a m

Sleeping cars run through on night trains. Sleeping car berths can be had for $1 00—Richmond to Raltimore.

Through tickets sold to all points east or south, and baggage checked through.

R. M. SULLY. Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains
mch 21 tf.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. spl 9-11

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1880.

Cyrus W. Field has resigned the presidency of the N. Y. Elevated, and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and says that the occurrence has no significance, but that he is going to travel around the world for pleasure as soon as he can get away, and thinks he has earned the right to enjoy himself a while after 45 years of hard work.

Hon. J. K. Upton, of New Hampshire, just promoted from Chief Clerk to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a product of the Civil Service, pure and simple. About sixteen years ago he was appointed a first-class clerk, which is the lowest in the Department, and has grown by merit to his present high position. The best evidence as to his qualities is, that he has fairly won his promotions by long and faithful service.

The Roanoke *News* is not pleased with Messrs. Russell and Martin voting against Fernando Wood's tariff bill. Fernando is dieting for the Secretary of Treasury in case the Democrats get the next President, in which case our present revenue system would be overturned, in the interest of the New York branches of foreign houses and free traders. Should old Fernando have his way there would be the utmost disaster to several classes of American manufactures, and several hundred thousand of our mechanics would be thrown out of employment.

It is stated that an oil well has been opened at Birmingham, Alabama, which produces 90 barrels of oil daily. This is cheering news for the holders of lands all along the Appalachian range, from Vermont to Georgia, because it indicates that petroleum is to be found everywhere on that great range of mountains. Petroleum is exclusively an [illegible] production thus far, and it may be presumed [illegible] Alleghany range is as full of it as it is of all precious minerals. If an oil well were to be opened on our Blue Ridge it would open more railroads than Best can.

Senator Vance asked John C. Lewis, colored, of Louisiana, before the exodus committee if bulldozing did not commence under Republican rule. He said it did but it was begun by the Democrats. But he said in the next election he thought it would be as bad as ever if the Republicans tried to vote:

Since the Democrats obtained control riots were not so numerous, but the witness thought in some sections where a Republican majority still maintained itself, bulldozing at the next election would be just as bad as ever. Senator Vance asked whether, if the negroes behaved themselves, this bulldozing would not stop. The witness replied that, in the first place, he thought they did behave themselves, and as they had behaved themselves during the war and before they were emancipated, by remaining at home and working for their masters, he asked the Senator if it was reasonable to think they would not behave themselves as free men.

The will of the late General William Badger Tibbits bequeaths $100,000 for the erection and maintenance of a home for indigent soldiers of the armies of the United States of the war of the Rebellion, and for indigent old men and women, who may be admitted if the home is not filled with soldiers. The gift is conditional upon the raising of $50,000 additional within five years, and the erection of the home, to be known as the Tibbits Home, in or near Tibbits avenue, in Troy. The will also leaves $500 annually for five years to the Tibbits Veteran Corps, and the same amount to the Tibbits Cadets, and at the expiration of five years each company is to receive $8,333.34. The Tibbits estate, of which one-fourth belonged to the deceased, is estimated at $1,000,000.

Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, A. R Corbin, died in Jersey City where he lived, aged 71.

THE MANSFIELD SPEECH.

This plain talk to his friends in Ohio by Mr. Sherman gives forth no uncertain sound. Not the least admirable part of it is the frankness in which he says to the people of Ohio, his old friends and neighbors, that if it is not their will that he shall be President of the United States, that "if the Republicans of Ohio do not fairly and fully in their convention express a preference for me and support me with substantial unanimity in the National Convention, my name will not be presented to that convention with my consent." This is no equivocal language. It is not quite throwing down the guantlet, but it is one of those appeals to state pride and personal friendship which leaves only one alternative, and that is without his own Ohio in generous accord with him he will not enter the great lists of the national contest. No candidate ever with more admirable frankness addressed his immediate constituents.

The rest of this home talk to his old neighbors is no less admirable in its broad and good natured discussion of affairs, and which we print in full. The last sentences are full of the loftiest statesmanship and patriotism.

HINTS AT POSSIBILITIES.

That portion of the United States called the south, is undoubtedly approaching the great canvass of the coming summer and autumn, under circumstances which demand consideration. There are at least six of these states where it is certain the Constitution and the laws are to be violated, that the rights of citizens are to be trampled upon, and a direct blow dealt at equity and justice. In localities in other states the same will be true. We southern Republicans are here looking this state of facts in the face, and stating to the country what the facts are. Three quarters of the people of the United States are looking on at this prospect, and acknowledging it, and talking about it, and the government of the United States is looking on silently, if not acquiescingly. The majesty of the supreme law of the land is to be defied openly, and we who are the most immediately concerned are exchanging opinions on the state of things, with a full comprehension of what is likely to occur. The ablest journals in the country, and the most intelligent statesmen, and the powers of the government are discussing the subject, and in a measure assenting to it. Nearly a million of voters are standing powerless to exercise their rights with a perfect consciousness of what appears to be inevitable results, and there is no plan of remedy, no appeal to justice, no scheme looking to resistance.

This spectacular attitude of a nation tolerating this terribly foul blot on its escutcheon, this fearful stain on its character, this open defiance of its laws, this debauching travesty on the sacredness of the theories on which the government is founded, is submitted to with a philosophical composure and with a debased subserviency, which summons from no source any element of national self-respect or manliness. It is black and infamous all over, blacker than any piratical craft which is black from truck to keelson and with the black flag flying at its mizzen. And yet there is the spectacle of a nation assenting to the infamy. Out of this seething cauldron of national debasement, out from among these hellish conclaves of [illegible] to law and the rights of men, there comes not one note of reprobation, nor one voice of indignant denunciation. But the thing goes on assuming to itself the airs and manners of respectability and legal propriety. Men sit in Congress enough to make more than a majority with no legal right there, and it is proposed to send another majority to the next Congress of the same kind.

Is there no remedy for this national infamy? Is the hand of avenging justice forever to sleep in nerveless inactivity? Is liberty to be vindicated sooner or later at the polls backed by a returning sense of public self-respect? Is this nation to tolerate much longer this intolerable disgrace and this grievous wrong? Is there no period in the future when the majority of these populations of the south, will rise against this villainous tyranny and crush it out?

We are using strong language because the occasion requires it. The time is not long distant when the south will pass from this miserable tyranny to anarchy, if things continue as they are. No more can a population, violating the principles of equity and committing infractions on the plainest statutes, maintain its character in the presence of the civilized world, than can a man, lecherous with loathsome diseases which his own sins have brought upon him, walk about in association with honor and virtue. What is required now by the better thinking class of Americans, is that the leading men of the south—the Lamars, the Gordons, the Hamptons, the Black burns, the Randolph Tuckers—shall take bold and open grounds in the reprobation of these stupendous evils which are now withering the south—this poisonous upas tree which spreads its poisonous boughs over the land and distempers the whole atmosphere.

According to Dr. Knapp of Luxembourg the perihelia of the four great planets, Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn and Neptune, which has only occurred once since the beginning of the Christian era, will occur within the next five years. Dr. Knapp thinks that the proximity of these four planets to the sun, will so far disturb our atmosphere as to create fluctuations, dreadful torrents of rain, terrible droughts, and pestilential epidemics. This extraordinary chasseuring of the four great planets shall bring [illegible] tures of harvests, and deadly fevers and pests among men and beasts. Jupiter, that overgrown solar giant, one thousand times larger than our earth, cannot make its bow so near the sun without making this unpleasant sensation.

The *Sun* says that neither Unitarianism nor Universalism is progressing in New York or elsewhere. Instead of being a vigorous and expanding body Unitarianism is not able to get up a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Channing. And Dr. Chapin, the most eloquent of Universalists, says that Universalism has not much to hope in the future, on account of the weakening of the old Calvinistic orthodoxy in the congregational churches.

MR. SHERMAN'S RECORD.

Mr. Milton M. Holland has prepared for the Washington *World* a record of Secretary Sherman's public career from the time he entered Congress in 1855. It is necessarily brief, and omits much for want of space, but takes such points as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and the subsequent Kansas struggle, where his voice was first heard, the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia on which subject he made a masterly speech in the Senate in 1862, the enlistment of colored men and entire emancipation of all the slaves from the speech on which we quote the following noble language:

"I think the time has now arrived when we must meet this question of emancipation boldly and fearlessly. There is no other way. Slavery is destroyed, not by your act, sir, or mine, but by the act of this rebellion. I think, therefore, the way would be to wipe out all that is left of the whole trouble, the dead and buried and wounded of this system of slavery. It is obnoxious to every manly and generous sentiment. The idea that one man may hold property in the life of another, may sell him like cattle, is obnoxious to the common sentiment of all. Now, when the power is in our hands, when these rebels have broken down the barriers of the Constitution, when they must be treated by the laws of war, when we dictate those laws let us meet this question of emancipation boldly and fearlessly. I am prepared to do it, and to vote to day, to-morrow, or any day for a broad and general system of emancipation based upon the consent of the people of the states. Then, sir, I would couple with that idea, fair, honest compensation to those loyal men, who, in the adhering states own this class of property. The amount paid to them would be insignificant compared to the cost of this war.

* * * * * * *

"But, sir, for one, while I hold a seat on this floor, I shall insist that, as the result of this war, as the great punishment of this rebellion, as the great good to be derived from it, the system of involuntary slavery shall disappear from among us. Although our generation may have made all the sacrifices of the war, I believe the future will reap all the benefits. Our nation, now thirty millions, in fifty years will be an untold number. Throw open the south, throw open the west to emigration from all the countries of the world, and a single generation of men, free, industrious and happy, will compensate our nation for all the losses and sacrifices of this great war.

Then Mr. Holland cites the Secretary's support in 1864, when he advocated in an elaborate speech an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery and establishing civil rights to all the newly emancipated people, in the following bold words in the Senate:

I believe now that since we are compelled by our position to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, since public opinion requires it, since the necessity for protecting four millions of freed people in the southern states compels us to treat with this question, we ought to deal with it in the lights of modern civilization, with all the lights of modern Constitutions, and plant our work upon the solid basis of impartial, and you may say, universal suffrage.

In the admission of the states which had been engaged in the rebellion into the Union, his voice was always firm. And when it came to enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1871, he said, as we all said, that an appeal to the courts could not be decisive, but he used the following language:

"It is true there is one vital feature in this bill; that is, when these atrocities assume the form of civil war and become so great that the state authorities either neglect to or will not put them down, then the President of the United States with the military forces may come in and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus;* in other words, you may wage local civil war in a community. Well, sir, if that is the only alternative, I am willing to make not only local civil war, but in order to put down civil war, and there is no other remedy, I am willing to again appeal to the power of the nation to crush, as we have once before done, this organized civil war. If we must have war it must not be waged solely by the Ku Klux Klan—another name for the rebel armies who defied the authority of the nation so long, but who now, organized and disguised, seek by assassination to renew the war. This bill will enable the President to again meet force with force, and I do not hide from myself the terrors of this kind of warfare; or the dangerous precedent we set for this kind of legislation. I am willing to vote for it. I am willing to do anything to punish and put down these outrages.

* * * * * * *

Sir, while I shall vote for this report with great dissatisfaction, because it does not meet my expectation, I shall vote for it, and I hope that will be the end of the matter. If then we can have peace and order and quiet in the south, as a matter of course, we shall have achieved the highest end and aim of our legislation. But I again repeat what I said before, that if we are to have a *quasi* civil war all over the southern states, if the poor, the feeble, the innocent negro preachers and teachers are to be whipped and scourged and killed because they chose to teach black men to read and write, then as a matter of course it will lead to an inevitable condition of civil war in localities.

In all the attempts to suppress the disorders which scourged the south Mr. Sherman stood firm, as witness the following:

We come back after all to the bald, naked fact that here is an organized, disguised, armed band of desperate and lawless men riding by day and night over large parts of North Carolina, destroying liberty, law and all safety of person and property. This is a glaring fact, and all that this resolution does is to allege in brief terms this fact, and refer the matter to the committee on the Judiciary to ponder and devise remedy. I must confess that I do not myself, in the hurried moments that I am allowed to look into this question, see a remedy in the law. I have no doubt a careful comparison of views and study of this subject and a fuller examination of the facts in all other states, showing how far this organization extends, will bring out some solution I only know that if the Judiciary committee and liberty are dead, and this government of ours may as well be written upon the scroll of Time, its record completed. If in large portions of the southern states this lawless violence can go on, then the people of the United States have not a government strong enough to carry out the only object of government, which is liberty, safety and law.

* * * * * * *

But I say this Senate ought not to adjourn without recording its conclusion upon the testimony now laid upon our tables. There it is. More testimony may be required for a broader view, and yet, while this testimony is here we ought not to separate until we have done what we can to put down the violence thus disclosed. In the name of civilization, outraged by these crimes; in the name of republican government, disgraced by them; in the name of four million of negroes emancipated by your laws; in the name of all the soldiers, living or dead, who fought to preserve your country, I invoke the full exercise of all powers of the government to punish these atrocities, to restore to their old prestige and power the laws of the land and the courts of justice, and to secure to all our citizens, white or black, wherever they may be, the protection of life and property.

Well may Mr. Holland exclaim, at the close of his letter, of which we give but meagre extracts to-day, as he does:

"Fellow-citizens! in the above and foregoing excerpt indications of the character and public life of the Honorable John Sherman, every man of color in the United States can clearly see the position and commanding influence of Mr. Sherman for our liberties and rights. That such a man, at this time and in our interests as well as those of the entire loyal people of the country shall be remembered by the Republican party at Chicago in June next for the Presidency, and elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic, is a fervent wish, which I believe will be echoed and re-echoed throughout the land by all our people."

It would be feeble to add comments after publishing the terse, vigorous and glowing phrase copied above. We only ask any one who desires to know the opinions and record of John Sherman during the trying times through which our country has passed, to read and judge for himself

SPICE IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* has during all its existence been a journal distinguished by singular literary qualities. From the manner it addresses the "Funder Committee" it will be seen that it still maintains its vigor:

For icy impudence, for Arctic arrogance, for consummate cheek, for boundless brass, for inexpressible inconsistency—commend us to Mr. Lovell's baker's dozen of Funder committeemen. In the history of political parties, of cliques, rings, juntos, and coalitions, there is nothing comparable to the effrontery and shamelessness of the Thirteen would-be dictators and usurpers, who arrogate to themselves the right alternately to kick and caress, to coerce and to guide, to curse and to cajole the people of Virginia. And we are at a loss which most to despise: The insolent tyranny which last summer undertook to create a test of loyalty at variance with the platform of the Conservative party, to adopt measures of coercion and proscription towards the great mass of Conservatives voters, and to gag the popular voice and stifle the popular will upon a question the decision of which belonged of right to every voter and every tax-payer in the Commonwealth; or the still more insolent pretension of their present claim to speak for or to the thousands whom in their moment of fancied power they insulted, derided, threatened, ostracised, and persecuted.

Who are these to be talking about union and communion? The men who a bare half year ago gloried in the act of severing all connection between themselves and the opponents of the Brokers' Bill—the men who, with their own hands, deliberately, openly, exultingly, cut the last tie that bound together the Conservatives of Virginia—the men who called Re-Adjusters incendiaries and robbers, and thanked God that to them was given the honor of ridding Conservatism of the burden and shame of such membership! This committee did that; declared to the world that no opponent of the Brokers' Bill was fit to belong to the organization for which they spoke—banished every Re-Adjuster from the fold and made Funderism the party platform—and followed with reproach and calumny the men to whom they thus denied political association! By what title or shadow of authority do the members of that committee presume to speak for or to anybody but the faction which met political death in November last at the hands of the sovereign people of Virginia?

W. H. Seward said in a letter to a young man:—"I am glad to know you have got into the country. It is the best place for young men. Allow me to give you a word of advice. Just as soon as you can get out of public employment into some occupation by which you can support yourself, do it, and become an independent man. Salaries exhaust the energies of all men, and very often corrupt them."

The Ex-Empress Eugenie, travelling *incognito* as the Countess of Pierrefonds, and accompanied by Col. Sir Henry Evelyn and Lady Wood, the Marquis of Bassano and a small suite, embarked at Southampton March 25 for South Africa, to visit the scene of the Prince Imperial's death.

SHERMAN GIVES REASONS,

OPENING HIS OWN CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

THE SECRETARY'S SPEECH AT MANSFIELD—HE MUST HAVE THE UNANIMOUS SUPPORT OF OHIO, OR NO NOMINATION—REASONS WHY THE PARTY SHOULD SUCCEED.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, March 31.—Secretary Sherman has commenced his task of straightening thing things out in this state, at the urgent request of his friends, who are fearful that his interests have been jeopardized by the well meant but injudicious acts of some of his managers. The first step in these labors was his address here to-night.—It was delivered in Miller's Hall before a large audience, and was as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-TOWNSMEN:—I noticed in coming here that some of the papers are discussing why I came to Mansfield. [The speaker made a jocular reference to remarks made a year ago, to the effect that he came to mend his fences, and then returned thanks for the warm welcome he received.] By the course of recent events, and not by my own seeking, my name is mentioned among those from whom the Republican party will select one to carry its banner in the approaching Presidential contest. It is not egotistic to state this fact, and it would not be manly to shrink from the criticism and scrutiny which such a choice necessarily invites and provokes. I accepted the position without pretense or mock modesty, because I did not think it right to allow friends to put themselves to trouble on my part without a frank avowal that I was willing to accept, and without delaying until certain of success [applause,] but with a firm determination not to detract from the merits or services of others, nor to seek this lofty elevation by dishonorable means or lying evasions or pretenses. [Applause.] In this way, and in this way only, am I a candidate, but with great doubt whether, if nominated, I would meet the expectations of friends, and resolved in case of failure that I will abide cheerfully and kindly by the choice of this convention. [Applause.] There is one condition scarcely necessary to state, upon which my candidacy depends, and that is, if the Republicans of Ohio do not fairly and fully in their convention express the preference for me and support me with substantial unanimity in the national my name will not be presented to that convention with my consent. [Applause.] This, fellow-citizens, is about all, and is perhaps, more than I ought to say about personal matters, for in the great contest in which we are about to engage the hopes ambitions, and even the lives of men are of but little account compared with the issues involved.

When American politics are so tranquil that a mere choice of men and not great principles is the bone of contention between parties, then it is a matter of comparative indifference who is nominated; but the contest this fall between the Republican and Democratic parties will present for decision questions of the gravest importance, and the candidates chosen for the Republican party must be those who will not only fairly represent our side of these great issues, but who will probably be most certain of election. The Republican party is the party of principle and the Democratic party is the party of opposition. The Republican party wins only upon its bold leadership on questions of public policy. It proposes now to maintain the policy of resumption and refunding, which has been so successfully executed thus far, but must be supported hereafter by the friendly action of the government. It proposes to maintain and enforce the constitutional amendments with all the powers of the national government, to the end that every man, poor or rich, white or black, may be secure in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. [Applause.] It proposes to foster and extend the system of free common public schools, both by state and national governments, to the end that every child of the proper age may receive instruction in the primary branches of education, and thus give the poor, as well as the rich, a fair chance in life, so that the opportunities to win an honorable position in life may not be confined to any favored or fortunate class. [Applause.] I believe the Republican party is the only party in this country that has the courage and ability to carry out these great objects of the national desire, and that the controlling elements of the Democratic party cannot and ought not to be trusted to secure either of these primary conditions of good government, though there are many men in that party whose friendship I highly prize. I have a profound distrust of the principles, tendencies, and aims of that party, and now more than ever I would regard its success in gaining control of the executive and judicial branches of the government as an unmixed calamity.

Three years ago our financial condition was as desperate and dangerous as it has been at any time since the foundation of the government. Great bodies of discontented men, deprived of making a livelihood by honest labor by the hardness of the times, were tramping through the country, stopping railroads, and adding to the general calamity by riots and violence. Our paper money was below par, and universal distrust pervaded all classes of men, and although our public credit has been well maintained by the strict observance of public obligations, yet our bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest were sold at par slowly and with difficulty. I call your attention now to the views expressed in my speech here on the 17th of August, 1877, upon the policy of the Administration in respect to resumption and refunding, [Mr. Sherman here read extracts from a printed copy of the speech referred to.] every promise and prophecy therein made has been literally fulfilled, and the conditions then existing are now happily changed. From surplus revenues, without any increase of taxation, our debt is now being rapidly reduced, and this very month the reduction is greater than in any former month since the creation of the debt, being $14,000,000. Applause.] Hundreds of millions of our bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest have been sold at or above par, and our credit is so advanced that they can now be sold in future operations at a very large premium, and bonds may perhaps be negotiated successfully at a still lower rate of interest. Our political condition is also vastly improved. The Republican party, at the last Autumn elections, carried, either by a majority or plurality, every state in the north where elections were held, and it is confidently believed that we would have carried Indiana and Oregon if there had been any elections in those states. It is also believed that at any fair election, five of the southern states would give majorities for the Republican ticket, as they are only deterred from so doing by the lawless violence and terrorism that in 1875 and 1876 defeated the will of a majority of the voters. Such is the changed condition of affairs in which we are about to enter into the Presidential contest of the present year.

I do not, fellow-citizens, attribute all these results to the policy of the Republican party alone, but do say that without a steady and firm maintenance of Republican policy they would have been impossible. Providence, by giving us bounteous crops, and the people "a mind to work," has, since resumption, greatly aided this policy. We admit this, and are thankful for it, but it is certain that if the Democratic ideas of the last or present Congress had prevailed, our credit would still be languid, and our industries would still be laboring under the effects of a depreciated and disordered currency. It is the policy of the Republican party, firmly maintained and enforced in the midst of doubt, disaster, and partial defeat, that is the chief human cause of the great change in our affairs, and now the question for the people of the United States to determine is whether they will allow this policy to be changed and the Democratic party to be placed in control of the executive and judicial branches of the government; for the judicial branch will follow the fate of the executive branch. The Supreme Court of the U. States, which has been the bulwark of equal rights and fair elections, will, in the natural course of events, be changed in a single Presidential term, so as to place the ideas of the Democratic party in control of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land. This is to be the first great issue of the campaign, and the second is like unto it.

How can the equal rights of all American citizens be supported and maintained? It is manifest that this will not be done by the Democratic party. The rebel element now controls that party in every southern state where alone it is secure in its political power. The triumph of this element is the disgrace of American civilization. It will read strangely in American history that the very men who waged unsuccessful war against the Union, who were the cause of the loss of 500,000 men and $5,000,000,000 of treasure, are now so nearly in possession of nearly all the powers of the government, and only want success in the elections next Fall to enable them to rule the government they sought to destroy, and disregard and reverse all guarantees won by the Union armies. With such costs, if they carry this election, the rebellion of 1861 is a success; if they fail now, the dominant classes will see that they must submit to equal rights for all classes, or if they do not the courts and laws of the United States will maintain and enforce these rights. Upon this point there will be no division or hesitation among Republicans. Every citizen of the United States, in the south as in the north, must be secure in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, and every power of the national government must be exercised to this end. [Applause.] This issue is broadly defined, and the only question is weather it shall now be settled once for all, or whether it shall, by ceaseless agitation, continue to disturb our politics. All such issues must be, in a Republic, in favor of the full protection by law of every person in the enjoyment of liberty and justice. Next to a firm and judicious enforcement of the law by the courts, the best remedy in the south would be the encouragement of common schools, such as are almost universal in the north. This should be a matter of public policy, both by the state and the national government. If the colored people of the south were redeemed from the ignorance caused by slavery, it would be no more possible to overawe and overcome them by the kluklux klan and tissue ballots than it would be possible to succeed by such means in the north.

I say then, in conclusion, that the Republican party is about to appeal to the American people to stand by the policy that has secured to you pronounced prosperity, and will secure to all of our people equal, civil and political rights. Let the National Convention at Chicago, after full consideration, and without bias or prejudice, say who can best secure success, and the Republican party, like a well drilled army, will wheel into line and overcome the last vestiges of the great rebellion of 1861.

The family in Connecticut, named Candee, said to be descended from a French Huguenot named Conde, who fled to Scotland to escape persecution, and who are famous in our Army and Navy, are also noted for their longevity. Of the original ancestor in Connecticut, one son lived to the age of 94, three to 87, one to 86, one to 83, one to 56, one to 70 and one to 69. One descendent now living in Milwaukie is aged 90, a daughter aged 88, and a male descendent in New York aged 87. Those of this branch of the family who have died, were aged respectfully, 92, 90, 82, 76, 94, 56 and 53, and the average age still living is 88.

The Hon. Jacob Mueller, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and now the controlling spirit around the *Waechter am Erie* office of this city, the leading German daily paper of northern Ohio, says that he is satisfied that nothing can take place which would reconcile the feelings of the Germans to Gen. Grant. They are dead set against him, and under no circumstances would vote for him. If he be the Chicago nominee Ohio will surely give the Democratic candidate from 25,000 to 50,000 majority, and the chances would be good for the majority to reach even 75,000.

GETTING OUT THE TRUTH.

John C. Lewis of Louisiana, colored, seems to be a very intelligent and clear headed man. He was before the Voorhees humbug exodus committee the other day, and seems to have been badgered a good deal by the Democratic members of the committee, but kept his head level all the time.

Mr. Lewis began by stating that the colored people in Louisiana have had, since 1874, "a very up-hill road to travel." As a race they are very jealous of the political and civil rights recently conferred upon them, and whenever any of these rights are withdrawn or denied to them they naturally feel discontented Their political rights, he said, had been denied them, and this was the prime cause of the exodus. Another cause was unfair treatment by the owners of land and merchants. Every possible advantage had been taken of them, and, feeling aggrieved, they had looked around for relief, and the only solace offered was to emigrate. Seeing so many colored people leaving, it was thought best, he said, by influential colored men, to systematize the movement So a convention was held for that purpose in New Orleans, in April, 1879.

Referring to the political causes of the exodus, the witness said that Louisiana was Republican if that vote could be got out, and there was no way to reverse it lawfully. The Democrats, however, had reversed it unlawfully. He then related the manner in which he claimed that this reversal was accomplished by the Democrats in his parish, (Natchitoches.) He said that in September, 1878, an organization called the "Twenty-ninth Association" was instrumental in effecting this reversal. They herded the blacks together, and forced them to vote the Democratic ticket. Badges announcing that the wearers had voted the Democratic ticket were pinned to the lapels of their coats after voting, as a source of protection from the mob patrolling the streets, and these badges were far more potent than the arm of the law. They drove from the parish Republican leaders for no other reason than that they were influential and popular with their friends. Witness himself was driven away because he was organizing a Republican club. White men had to leave their friends, their homes and their country, simply because they were popular with the negroes and could control their votes,

Witness then showed how Governor Nicholls promised that the rights of colored people should be protected, but he declared that these promises had not been kept, and that the proof of it was showing itself in the exodus.

Referring to President Hayes's conciliatory policy, he said the colored people were completely demoralized by it. They expected the government would recognize Packard as Governor of Louisiana. If Packard had been recognized the Nicholls government would have disbanded; as it was, just as soon as the government withheld its support the Packard government disintegrated rapidly, because at the seat of government, where the strife existed, public opinion and public sentiment sustained the Democrats. The witness thought the exodus would continue to increase, but that it would not assume greater proportions to the west than heretofore, as a great many would go to Texas and the border. In the state of Texas, he said, there are a great many German settlers, and colored people have more faith in the liberty-loving Germans than in the white people of Louisiana. In Texas he thought the Germans would allow them to vote as they pleased, even if they did not vote as the Germans might desire. The election of a Democratic President in 1880, witness thought would create consternation among the colored people of the south, and they would endeavor to go as they went to Kansas, pell-mell, anywhere where they felt sure they would be treated better than in the south.

Here is evidently a fellow whose word is to be relied on as to the condition of the south. What a contrast there is between Lewis's straight forward statement, which bears the evidence of the truth on its face, and the representations of the lying southern Bourbon newspapers, and Hampton and Butler, who pretend that the negroes from choice, and with enthusiasm vote the Democratic ticket.

EXPULSION OF A MEMBER.

Josiah Turner, formerly editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and commonly known as "Joe Turner" has distinguished himself by getting up a row in the House of which he is a member from Orange. We give the *Observer's* account:

Mr. Turner, the member from Orange, rose to a question of personal privilege, and behaved in a disgraceful manner, refusing to submit to the decision of the chair, and the sensation of the session occurred.

After having been ordered by the Speaker to be seated, Mr. Turner refused. Due force was used to seat him, The Speaker then put the matter before the House. Mr. Turner yelled police. [Sensation.]

Mr. Foard then offered a resolution that the member be expelled from his seat on account of his disorderly conduct.

Mr. Turner said he would not be mortified if the House should unanimously adopt the resolution. He spoke at length on the matter, saying that the resolution was to stigmatize him, and that there was a conspiracy against him. He defied the House to expel him.

NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Turner's case came up. He spoke at length abusing the Speaker and the House. He was expelled by a large majority.

It is said that Joe is loony.

The adoption by a Calvinistic Methodist Church in Cardiff, Wales, of the Anglican liturgy has caused a great commotion in the denomination. Many approve the step, but the majority oppose it.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1880.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION FOR 1880.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.

The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRANDY, Chairm'n.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each state, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all throat and lung, affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester N. Y. sept. 28—13t.

Edison's Electro Motograph Telegraph.

The announcement in the *Herald* that Mr. Edison has sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company for the sum of $100,000 his electro-motograph telegraph has occasioned no little interest in telegraphic circles, especially as it is thought that the transaction will exercise a considerable bearing upon the war now being waged between the Western Union Telegraph Company on the one hand and the American Union on the other. Up to the time of Edison's invention of the electro-motograph there was only one known means of producing a mechanical movement at a distance by the employment of electricity. This means was by the use of electro-magnetism, and was embraced in what is known as the Paige patent by which the Western Union Telegraph Company are the assignees. Mr. Paige, the inventor, was an examiner in the Patent Office, and while occupying that position invented an apparatus which substantially covers the Morse system of telegraphy. By the rules of the Patent Office, however, he was disqualified (being an employe) from taking out a patent for his invention. After his death, which occurred some years ago, his next of kin petitioned Congress to pass a special act allowing them to apply for a patent for the invention. Congress granted the petition, and the next of kin were awarded a patent which was subsequently purchased by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Later on the patent was thrown into the courts on the question of its validity, and all telegraph companies in the meantime used the system. Recently Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, decided that the patent was a valid one. This afforded the Western Union Company an opportunity for litigating with other companies using the system. In the meantime Mr. Edison, simultaneously with his electric light researches, found time to invent a telegraphic system that operated entirely independent of the Paige patent, being a new application of his electro motograph. Hearing of this invention the Western Union officials hastened to Menlo Park with their experts, and the result was that they purchased the invention for the sum mentioned. The sale does not include Edison's electro-motograph telephone or any other application of the electro-motograph principle than its application to telegraphy.

Southern Emigration.

A large number of southern writers and journalists appear to have very indistinct ideas in regard to immigrants, or that class of our population who annually leave the eastern states to seek homes in the west. In discussing the advantages possessed by the south, and the attractions—which are, no doubt, very great—it offers to immigrants, our contemporaries are astonished that thousand thousands do not rush south to fill the places of the negroes who have gone to Kansas and Indiana. Here is where our contemporaries make their mistake. The wide-awake, thrifty, enterprising and intelligent classes in the east who go west do so for the purpose of bettering their condition. They have not the most remote idea of becoming field hands. Their aim is to become the owners of property, to work for themselves instead of for others and the fertile fields of the west show how abundantly they succeed. It is idle to expect this class of people to go south as long as no better position than that of field hands is offered to them.—*New York Herald.*

Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, a popular story writer formerly known as "Cousin May Carleton," is dead. She was born in St. John, New Brunswick. Her maiden name was Mary Agnes Earle.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE,)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall

Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 334, meet 1st and 3d Mon days in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1. meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month,

I. O. B. B.

North State Lodge No. 222, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1. Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. O G. T.

Wilmington Lodge No. 61, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

I. O. OF G. S AND D. S.

Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

Ingenious, meets every Tuesday evening

Union, meets every Wednesday evening

Loving Union, meet every Wednesday evening.

Damon and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening,

Fidelity, meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end, of Evans's Building, on Princess street.

Mt Zion, meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liuament is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cas of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

ul8-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Ch and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Gravel,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptons, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities,

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVEY WHER

nov 23—1y

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 3, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	6.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	12:50 P. M,
Leave Weldon at	3:40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	9:53 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at	3.40 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.50 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at	2.13 A M
Arrive a Wilmington Front St Depot at	9.13 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:10 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thuisday and Saturday at 4.0 [illegible] rning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A day and Wednesday

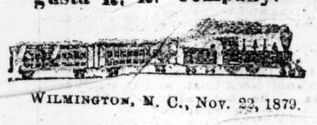
The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond, Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
no 23—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—
(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington	9 33 A. M
Arrive Florence	2 40 P. M
Leave Florence	3.50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	8 20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	10 13 P M
Leave Florence	2 20 A M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.00 A. M
Leave Florence at	2.30 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Florence and Charleston Junction.

Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta (via Charleston Junction), and for Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 23—tf.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT }
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1879. }

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 7th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington at	7:00 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	2:27 A. M
	" Charlotte at	8:20 A. M
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte at	8:25 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:32 A. M
	" Wilmington at	9:50 A M

No. 1 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 2 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 9.	Leave Charlotte	8:40 A. M
	Arrive at Shelby	12:30 P. M,
No. 10.	Leave Shelby	1:15 P. M
	Arrive at Charlotte	5:05 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington	5:35 A. M
Arrives at Laurinburg	4:00 P. M
Leaves Charlotte	5:30 A. M
Arrives at Laurinburg	4:15 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg	5:30 A. M
Arrives at Charlotte	4:20 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg	5:00 A. M
Arrives at Wilmington	4:20 P. M

These Trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

Close contection made at Charlotte with Trains of A. & C. A. L. R. R. and A. T. & O. R. R.

Passengers for Asheville via either route, leaving Wilmington at 7 p. m., will arrive at destination at 9 p. m., next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on Through Trains both to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 7-tf

$300 A MONTH guaranted. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Me august 10-1y

WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will pleash answer his advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

Address,
FINLEY & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
april 20—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mme. Demorest's

PORT-FOLIO

OF FASHIONS.

A Large and Beautiful Book of 54 Folio Pages.

Published Semi-Annually in March and September.

Containing over 500 Large Illustrations of the Latest and Best Styles, including all the standard and useful designs for Ladies' and Children's Dress, with French and English descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every Lady wants this book, This valuable periodical is also printed in the German language. Price, 15 cents. Post-free.

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What to Wear,

Published Semi-Annually in March and September.

Contains the lates information on every department of Ladies' and Children's Dress Including Materials, Trimmings, Traveling, Wedding and Mourning outfits, Costumes of al descriptions, Jewelry, Coiffures, Millinery, etc., etc., with valuable information for Merchants, Milliners, Dressmakers, and Ladies generally. 120 pages, large 8 vol. Price, 15 cents. Post-free,

DEMOREST'S

ILLUSTRATED

JOURNAL,

A Beautiful, Entertaining, and Comprehensive Family Paper.

This eminently Successful Journal, with a circulation of

Over One Hundred Thousand,

is printed on fine tinted paper, 16 folio page splendidly illustrated, and contains brilliant Literature on various topics, and a Ladies' and Children's Dress. Single copies 5 cents, yearly, 15 cents. Post-free.

nov 16 tf

OLD AND RELIABLE!

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

LIVER

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion and Strengthens the System.

INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUT

may 18—1y.

CONFIDENT

—OF—

OUR ABILITY TO SATISFY

—THE—

DEMANDS

OF OUR CUSTOMERS,

AS TO QUALITY AND PRICES,

We would extend a cheerful invitation to our friends and patrons to call and examine our stock before purchasing, as it is so large and numerous, comprising, as it does, all sorts of

GROCERIES, &c.,

Varying in size from a box of Cigars, bag o Shot, small box of Blueing, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Paregoric, Pain Killer, Soap, Candy, Baking Powders, Soda and Matches, to a sack of Salt, barrel of Liquor, keg of Gunpowder, barrel of Mullets, box of Meat, roll of Bagging, bundle of Ties, tierces of Rice or Hams, to a hogshead of Molasses that it is an impossibility to advertise in detail, suffice it to say, it contains everything the dealer or consumer needs.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

WILMINGTON, N C.

nov 16 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK YARD.

I HAVE a splendid tract of land, on the old Newbern Road, that contains the best LOT of CLAY in this part of the state.

Any one who would like to start a brick yard, will please call and see me.

Bricks are always in demand, and at good prices in this city.

dec 7tf W. P. CANADAY.

PIANOS $140 TO $400.

All new, and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
21 East 15th Street, N. Y.
apr. 13—6m.

Free Love Lodge No. 1469, G. U of O. F.

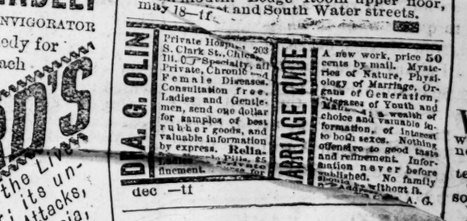
H. J. WHITHEAD, N G
W. T. HALL, N F
A. J. JONES, P N F
E. M. GREEN, V G
T. F. HALL, Treasurer
JOS. WILLIS, P S
I. G. BARNETT, P N G
JNO. PAILLIPS, I G
P. H. HARLEY, Warden
J. K. CUTLAR, Chaplain

Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Dock and Water sts. may 18—tf

Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608 G. U. of O, F.

JOHN W. AVERY, N G
GODFREY WILLIS, N F
E. A. DUDLEY, P N G
J. M. SLOAN, V G
P. W. LAWRENCE, Treasurer
A. A. DUDLEY, P S
W. H. MARSTELLAR, P N G
MORRIS McFARLAND, I G
THOS. MILLER, Warden
ALEX. ELLISON, Chaplain
I. H. DAVIS, Marshal

Regular meeting 1st and 3d Monday night each month. Lodge Room upper floor, may 18—tf Front and South Water streets.


INDIA G. OLIN
Private Hospital, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Specialty, all Private, Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen, send one dollar for samples of best rubber goods, and valuable information by express. Reliance. Privacy. Confinement.
MARRIAGE GUIDE
A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Mysteries of Nature, Physiology of Marriage, Organs of Generation, Diseases of Youth and Manhood, a wealth of choice and valuable information, of interest to both sexes. Nothing offensive to good taste and refinement. Information never before published. Every family should have it without it. Address as above.

dec —tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

OR

BUILDING LOCATIONS.

IN DESIRABLE PARTS OF THE CITY.

Apply to

W. P. CANADAY.

D. M. DART.

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december 21 tf

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oct 28 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

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32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

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oct 19—tf Sign of the Show Case.

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STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to,

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WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

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dec 7-tf

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March 30 1y

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THE PERFUMER,

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jan 11 tf

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$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. is the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalist System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 72 Broad St., N Y.
Jan 4

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in you own locality No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making was ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorrble. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself.—Address GEORGE STINSON & CO, Portland, Me
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No. 19 FRONT STREET,

an 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1880.

STATE NEWS.

Dr. Everett, dentist, formerly of Goldsboro, where his family reside, but who was sojourning in Charlotte, was found dead reclining in a chair in his room at the Charlotte hotel on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., by a servant that entered his room to dress his boots. Supposed to be produced by natural causes. The deceased was taken to Goldsboro for interment.

A colored man in Brunswick, named Pompey M. Bryant, living near Lockwood's Folly, has obtained from Col. Taylor, the sheriff of that county, the following facts: The amount of land owned by 186 colored persons in that county is 13,536 acres, which is appraised at $20,186,48 as appears on the tax list of 1879. Mr. Bryant says that the colored people of Brunswick have gone to work since 1865 like good men and bought homes and houses for their families.

The Roanoke *News*: On Saturday night the up train from Wilmington, just below Battleboro ran foul of something on the track and on examination the obstruction proved to be a bar of railroad iron which some one had placed across the track evidently to do mischief. No damage was done, however. We hope the rascal who ever he is may be caught and severely punished. Many lives are at the mercy of men who are dastardly enough to do these things

The Statesville *American* commenting on the article of "A North Carolinian" to the *National Republican*, charging that nearly all the supporters of Sherman in North Carolina were officials of the Treasury Department, and intimating that the *American* was influenced in its advocacy of Sherman by the fact that "it was controlled by the Sherman interest, says it is for the man nominated at Chicago, and such has been its position ever since. It has ever since held that the man ought to be nominated who would most certainly unite the entire Republican and anti-Dem[illegible] strength in the Republican's corresponden[illegible] whoever he states. Has such? Can said correspondent say as much for his friend and endorser, "Gen. Tom" B. Keogh, Secretary of the National Republican Committee? Will either or both of them support Mr. Sherman in the event of his nomination by the Chicago Convention? We dislike to ask such questions, but the tone of the correspondents letters is such as to throw a doubt over the present political position of some men, and the true Republicans of the state have a right to know the truth." And adds what is true, that a majority of the Treasury officials in North Carolina are against Sherman.

More of Ben Hill's Tricks.

Ben Hill is up to tricks again. Yesterday when the evidence in the Kellogg case was laid before the Senate, it was found that the testimony of E. L. Webber was printed in the testimony. Webber was the man who testified before the Potter committee that he found the Sherman letter in a shoe box among his dead brother's papers, and tore it up and threw it in the Mississippi river. When the Hill committee was at New Orleans Webber testified against Governor Kellogg, and he was the only member of the legislature returned by the Returning Board who did testify against Governor Kellogg, and he did not vote for Kellogg, but left the Packard Legislature before Kellogg's election. After he testified he was allowed to leave the stand before cross-examination on the promise that he would return. He never would return and submit to be cross-examined, so when the committee returned here Governor Kellogg applied for an attachment to secure his presence. The opposition got alarmed lest if brought here there would be damaging disclosures as to his testimony before the Potter committee and the manner in which it was obtained, proof of which has recently come to light; the finding an attachment was to be sent for Webber, they agreed to strike his evidence from the record. What is the surprise of the Republican members of the committee to find it in the record laid before the Senate? The affidavits of Keiley and Franklin, which were also ordered stricken from the record, are, it is found, also left in the printed testimony. The Republican members of the committee intend to immediately call the attention of the Senate to this matter.

The Reign of Peter the Great.

New York Times

The nihilism of that period was represented by the revolt of the Strelitz (Archer) guard, which Peter quelled and punished with merciless severity, beheading a man for every turret on the Kremlin wall, which overlooked the place of execution. The headsman being fatigued with the butchery, Peter himself took his place and struck off twelve heads with his own hand. The thirteenth was a handsome young soldier nick-named Orel (Eagle), who pushing aside his predecessor's headless corpse, cried with a laugh, "Come, brother, it's my time for an audience with the Czar now!" Peter, struck with his reckless gallantry, pardoned and promoted him. Some French writers have endeavored to throw a coloring of romance over the incident by making the hero the Czar's unacknowledged son, but the respective ages of the two men render this all but impossible.

An Ottawa correspondent writing of the death of the Hon. Luther Hamilton Holton, a member of the Dominion Parliament from the Province of Quebec, said of him:

Mr. Holton was born in South Leeds, Ontario, in 1817; was a merchant and railroad builder years ago; has been a leading man in many great enterprises; was in the old Canadian Parliament a long time; has been in the Dominion Parliament since the confederation in 1867, and was twice a member of the Executive Council, being for a short time, in 1858, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Minister of Finance in 1863 64. Perhaps the death of no man in the House could have caused so great a shock. Though a Reformer, he was never a bitter partisan, and was warmly esteemed by all parties. He represented the riding of Chateauguay from 1863 until his death, and at one time represented Montreal Center in the local Parliament. But the serene old Nestor has left Ottawa to return no more, and Parliament is in sorrow, Mr. Mackenzie not alone.

Ex Governor Seymour in a recent interview, said:

I do not think that any of the candidates for the Presidential nomination now prominent will be selected by the Republicans at Chicago. They are all too Republican for the Republican party. I know them all personally, and I have more kindly feelings toward them than large sections of their own party have, and feel more respect for their characters than many of their friends do for their fitness and their popularity.

Charleston is making its plans heavily for the North Western trade, and that from the West Indies and South America. And it claims that it is in the most direct line from the North West to the Islands, and that on account of the increased depths of the water on its bar produced by the jetties, it will possess extra advantages.

Two hundred years ago the shaft of the turquoise mine in Chalchuti Mountain, New Mexico, caved in and a hundred Indians below at work were killed. The Spaniards tried to force the Indians to work the mine, and the result was a revolution and the expulsion of the Spaniards [illegible] which [illegible]

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with no sales at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered of 2,500 bbls.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations. This is an advance of 5 cents over last sales.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75@$2 75 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered. Virgin is quoted at $3 00. There is 305 bbls to arrive, sold at $1 85@$2 90 for Hard and Soft.

COTTON.—The market was dull and nominally unchanged. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.13 and closed at 13.08. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	10¾ cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 9-16	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	12¾	" "
Middling	12¾	" "
Good Middling	13	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	206 bales
Spirits Turpentine	78 casks
Rosin,	877 bbls
Tar,	665 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	1,034 bbls

March 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales no reported.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 40 per bbl, of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1 75@$2 75 for hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered. Virgin is quoted at $3 per bbl.

COTTON.—The market was dull and lower to sell. No transactions reported. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.10 and closed at 13.04. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary.	10¾ cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 9 16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12¾	" "
Middling,	12¾	" "
Good Middling.	13	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	32 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	75 casks.
Rosin,	2,248 bbls.
Tar,	120 "
Crude turpentine,	725 "

March 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at $1 15 and 590 do Good Strained at $1 17½ per bbl.

TAR—Sales early in the day at $1 30 per bbl of 280 lbs, but later we hear of transactions at $1 35 per bbl., closing firm at the advance.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 75@2 75 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON—The market was quiet at a decline on yesterday's quotations, but without reported sales. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.00 and closed at 13.02. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	10¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 9-16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12¾	" "
Middling,	12¾	" "
Good Middling,	13	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	239 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	165 casks.
Rosin,	3,166 bbls.
Tar,	1,239 "
Crude turpentine,	347 "

March 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained. Sales reported of 200 bbls at $1 17½ for Good Strained, $1 25 for E No. 2, $1 45 for F Extra No. 2, and $1 60 for G Low No. 1.

TAR.—Sales reported at $1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, closing strong at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm at $1 75 for Hard and $2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and declining with no transactions to note. Futures for March opened in New York at 12 98 and closed at 12,92. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	10¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 9 16	" "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	12¾	" "
Middling	12½	" "
Good Middling,	12¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	239 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	165 casks.
Rosin,	3,166 bbls.
Tar,	1,239 "
Crude turpentine,	347 "

April 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and inactive at 49 cts per gallon, for regular packages. No sales reported. The market was quiet at $1 15 for Strained and $1 17½ for Good Strained. No sales to report.

TAR—Market for this article was firm at $1 35 per bbl, of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1 75@2 75 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and unchanged, with small sales at quotations. Futures for April opened at New York at 12 94 and closed at 12.94. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	10¾	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 9-16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12¾	" "
Middling,	12¾	" "
Good Middling.	12¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	91 bales
Spirits Turpentine	154 casks
Rosin,	2,535 bbls
Tar,	1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine	257 bbls

April 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42 cts per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price, closing steady.

ROSIN.—The market was nominal at $1 12½ for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, without reported sales.

TAR.—The market was firm at $1 40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, the sales of the day being at $1 50 for Hard and $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and Virgin $3.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with no sales reported. Futures for April opened in New York at 12 77 and closed at 12.79. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordnary,	10	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	11 6 16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12	" "
Middling,	12¾	" "
Good Middling,	12	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	52 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	170 casks
Rosin,	2,479 bbls
Tar,	55 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	328 bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHICKERING PIANOS

Other Pianos wear out

BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.

VICTORS in all great contests and for 53 years past the acknowleged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy indicates purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP

Chickering & Sons largely advanced their prices Feb. 1. Our old contracts expire April 1, and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices now are positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $25 to $50 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.
Wholesale Agents for Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C. & Ala
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$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co. Augusta, Me. mar 14 4t

JEWELRY

$75.00 worth for $15.00

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Solid Abysinian Gold Watch

FREE!

The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: Since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1873, we have paid particular attention to the buying of Bankrupt and Auction [illegible] of Jewelry and Watches, often buying at as low as one-tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers' price. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and through our regular customers throughout the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heaviest dealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of June, July and August (the time when the Jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled, and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner possible, and make room for new ones which we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for $1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, POSTPAID, any article to the value of $2.50; on receipt of $1.00 articles to the value of $5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

	EACH.
Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins	85c.
" Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Bosom Studs, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Round or Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	85c.
" or Ladies' Plain, Band Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings	85c.
Ladies' Long or Round Fancy Bosom Pins	85c.
" Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to match	85c.
" Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins	85c.
Any Three of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cts.	
Ladies' Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved	$1.00
" First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc	1.00
" or Gent's Brilliant Diamond Set Rings	1.00
" Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin	1.00
" Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match	1.00
Gent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Buttons	1.00
" Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Studs (3)	1.00
" Cameo and other Stone Rings large	1.00
" Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm	1 00
" Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins	1.00
Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of $1.00.	
Gent's Long Neck Style Vest Chain and Cluster	$1.45
" Cuff Rings and Pins, New Styles and Extra Fine	1.45
" Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Sleeve Buttons	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings	1.45
Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops	
" Long Opera or Guard Chains	1
" Fancy Neck Chain and Charms	
Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of $2.00	
Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins	$1.90
" Single Stone Australian Diamond Studs (3)	1.90
" Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Single Stud	1.90
" Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.9
" Very Nobby and Latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins	1.90
" or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons	1.90
Ladies' Etruscan Necklaces, Very heavy	1.90
" Long Opera and Guard Chains, very heavy	1.90
" Australian Diamond and other Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops	1.90
" Stone-Set and other Fancy Cuff Pins	1.90
" Heavy Engraved Locket for Miniatures	1.90
" Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra heavy	1 90
Any Eight of the above articles you may select will be mailed to you free on receipt of $3.00.	
Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medallion Charm, in Fancy Lined Jewel Casket	$2.50
" Long Opera Chain, with or without Slide and Tassel	2.50
" Heavy Large Miniature Medallion Locket	2.50
" Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelets	2.50
" Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear-Drops	2.50
" or Gent's Massive Wedding Ring Plain or Band	2.50
" or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings	2.50
" Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality	2.50
" Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality	2.50
" or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons	2.50
Gent's heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain	2.50
" Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins	2.50
" Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins and Rings	.50
" Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs	3. 2.50
" Massive Solitaire Stud	2.50
Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of $5.00	

All of this Jewelry is of a good quality, but, of course, the quality depends greatly on the price; for instance, the $2.50 articles are of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heavier, than the 85c. ones.

TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer:

On receipt of a $15.00 order for our Jewelry, as per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club a present of any one of the following Watches:

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Face Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winding Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night.
1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for $6.50, or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest Chain and Charm, or a Ladies' Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain, for $8.00.

Agents who cannot send the full $15.00 at once can send small orders as they procure them, and when said orders shall have amounted to $20.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, And Send In Your Orders.

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. 8, says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 116 E. Washington Street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agrees to do, they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the concern since its first publication, and we have yet to hear of the first complaint against it."

The Chicago Express, Sept. 3d, says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of 'The Inventors' Agency,' office and rooms located at 116 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and on the recommendation of the city press, we think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a trial."

The American Stockman, Sept. 11th, says: "We believe this institution perfectly sound and responsible, and consequently persons need have no hesitation about sending for what they desire."

As to our responsibility we also refer to the following firms: Blomgren Bros., 162 & 164 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Miller, Wagner & Umbdenstock, 119 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following:

All sums of money to the amount of $1.00 or over, should be sent by Registered Letter Money Order or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for any money sent as above directed. All orders under $10.00 strictly cash. On orders of $10.00 or over, $5 00 must accompany the order, and balance when desired, will be collected on delivery, but no goods will be sent C. O. D. to a greater distance than 500 miles. Any money received for these goods after the stock is exhausted will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken the same as cash in any amount less than $1.00.

If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and New Inventions sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED. Address plainly
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J. A. KINSMAN, Prop.,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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